

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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November 4, 1950

Soil Scientists and Fertilizer Specialists Discuss Use Of Organic and Chemical Fertilizers in Plant Nutrition

The relation between the levels of both organic and inorganic nutrients in the soil on which plants are grown, and the quality of the crops produced on those soils, in terms of their chemical composition, palatability, and nutritive value, was discussed by the Plant Nutrients Division of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America at their meeting this week in Cincinnati. This discussion was especially arranged in an effort to clear up some of the controversy and confusion arising out of the claims of many organic gardening groups that the use of organic matter in composts is far superior to chemical fertilizers in producing foods of high quality and nutritive value.

Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau, was a member of a panel discussion at this meeting to evaluate on a crop production basis the fundamental research being done in soil chemistry, soil physics, soil microbiology, plant physiology, and climatology on the growth and production, as well as

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Baker and Phelps, Former OPA Officials, Aid Dr. Valentine

Geoffrey Baker, Deputy Administrator, and Ed Phelps, Assistant Deputy Administrator of the former Office of Price Administration, are in Washington acting as consultants to Dr. Alan Valentine, Economic Stabilization Administrator. Both men are widely known to canners through their services during World War II in the OPA Food Price Division and their civilian industry connections.

Mr. Baker, prior to his OPA assignment, was with General Foods Corporation and is now sales manager of The Nestle Company. Mr. Phelps was connected with the wholesale grocery business in Connecticut prior to World War II. On leaving OPA, he joined the staff of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association and later was executive vice president of Waples-Platter Company.

Mr. Phelps is expected to remain with ESA indefinitely, transferring later to an operating position with the agency.

Mr. Baker is devoting a total of three weeks to his present ESA assignment after which he will return to his industry position but continue on call as an ESA consultant.

Regulation on Certificates For Five-Year Amortization

Application forms and procedures for those who seek federal tax benefits when they expand their facilities for defense production are available from the National Security Resources Board and from Commerce Department field offices.

Applications for authority to amortize emergency facilities over a five-year period, under Section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code, must be filed originally with the NSRB. The applications will be sorted by NSRB and assigned to the appropriate agencies of the government which will examine the applications and make their recommendations. Final action is vested in the NSRB.

There is reproduced in full, beginning on page 312, the text of the regulation governing the issuance of "Necessity Certificates."

Defense Orders for Aluminum

Rules for handling defense orders for aluminum under the defense priorities system of the National Production Authority were established October 27 with the issuance of NPA Order M-5.

M-5 is similar to Order M-1, covering steel. M-5 also provides for lead time in the scheduling of defense orders. Purpose of the order, NPA said, "is to maintain maximum aluminum output by providing for equitable distribution of defense orders among aluminum producers, fabricators, distributors, and jobbers, thus keeping to a minimum possible disruption of distribution to other aluminum users."

N.C.A. To Present Statement At Excess Profits Tax Hearing

The National Canners Association will present a statement before the House Ways and Means Committee when it begins hearings November 15, to consider excess tax provisions. It was the decision of the N.C.A. Tax Committee that the statement, now being prepared by Association Counsel, will be of general nature, pointing up the special characteristics of the canning industry that should be taken into account by Congress in the drafting of excess profits legislation. It will not contain specific recommendations as to the base years for calculating the tax or other details which are awaiting discussions of the excess tax subject scheduled for the December 2 meeting of the Administrative Council in Washington.

In an effort to obtain enactment of an excess profits bill this year, present Congressional plans call for a short hearing by the House Ways and Means Committee to be followed im-

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N.C.A. Represented on Group To Advise USES on Farm Labor

R. B. Heiney, Assistant to the Secretary of the N.C.A., has been appointed to a committee representative of the major farm organizations and farm labor employment groups which is to consult with and advise the United States Employment Service on farm labor problems.

The appointment was made by Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Labor Department. Others appointed are Clarence Bourg for the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Fred Bailey for the National Grange, John J. Riggall for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, John H. Todd for the National Cotton Council, Matt Triggs for the American Farm Bureau Federation, Robert Engler for the National Farmers Union, and Robert H. Shields for the U. S. Beet Sugar Association.

The committee was created by Mr. Goodwin in response to a resolution

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STATISTICS

BAE Forecasts Continued High Per Capita Food Consumption

Assuming a continued high level of food production and the maintenance of general economic activity, per capita consumption of food in the United States is likely to continue to rise, according to a report on "The National Food Situation" issued October 31 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Preliminary estimates forecast an increase in per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1950 and show consumption of canned vegetables at about the same level as in 1949, but indicate a decline in per capita consumption of canned fruit juices.

Apparent Civilian Consumption of Selected Foods on a Per Capita Basis, 1949 and 1950 Preliminary, with Percentage Comparisons

Commodity	1949 (pounds)	1950 as a Percent- age of '49	
		1950 (pounds)	(percent)
Canned vegetables...	38.2	38.3	100
Frozen vegetables...	3.0	3.4	113
Canned fruits...	18.1	19.4	107
Canned fruit juices...	15.5	13.6	88
Frozen fruits...	3.5	4.0	114
Dried fruits...	4.5	4.2	93

Per capita consumption of all foods in 1950 is expected to increase one percent over 1949.

The food situation is summarized in the report as follows:

"Food consumption per person in the United States is likely to be somewhat higher next year than in any of the last three years. Supplies of most foods will be a little larger but will not keep up with accelerated consumer demand. Accordingly, food prices can be expected to rise moderately before midyear.

"The rather optimistic outlook for domestic food consumption in the remaining months of 1950 and in 1951 rests primarily on the probability of a continued high level of domestic food production. The very favorable demand situation doubtless will encourage all-out production of livestock products and other foods with high consumer preference.

"Although the armed forces will buy much more food for their own use in 1951, military takings of food during the coming year are not likely to amount to more than about 3 or 4 percent of total food utilization, unless the world political situation should necessitate much larger U. S. armed forces than now planned for 1951. Therefore, food supplies for civilian consumption will not only reach a new high in total but are likely to be some-

what higher on a per person basis than in the past two or three years.

"Consumer demand for food has strengthened considerably since last spring and prospects are for further expansion next year. Several factors will contribute. The rise in employment, hours worked, and hourly wage rates will increase consumer incomes. Increases in consumer incomes may be only partly offset by higher taxes and other anti-inflationary measures. Larger social security benefits will permit increased food consumption by many individuals. Probable reductions in output of consumer durable goods and perhaps some non-durables, as well as credit controls, will make available additional consumer purchasing power for food.

"During the remaining months of 1950 the supplies of most livestock products, fresh vegetables, sweetpotatoes and sugar will be slightly larger than a year earlier and substantially more citrus fruit will be moving to market. The supplies of several fresh and processed deciduous fruits are expected to show some decline from the previous year's level. Supplies of many foods in 1951 are expected to be slightly larger than this year. Among the foods in this category are most of the livestock products, margarine, fresh fruits and vegetables and canned vegetables. On the other hand, somewhat smaller supplies of canned fish and shortening are to be expected next year."

1951 Cranberry Outlook

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has purchased 403,000 cases of canned cranberry sauce for use in the school lunch program and other eligible outlets. This sauce, equivalent to 45,000 barrels of cranberries, comes from 1949-crop fruit held in freezer storage, according to USDA.

This purchase has the effect of reducing carryover stocks of cranberries by this amount, thus reducing total supplies to be marketed during the 1950-51 season. Hence, USDA reports, this purchase should indirectly assist growers in marketing their large 1950 crop at somewhat better prices than otherwise.

1951 Citrus Outlook

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's report on "The Fruit Situation" contains the following comments on oranges and grapefruit:

Oranges—"About 47 percent of the total United States 1949-50 crop of oranges was processed, compared with 40 percent of the 1948-49 crop. Processing outlets took about 58 percent of the 1949-50 crop in Florida and 31 percent of the crop in California. About 17.8 million boxes of Florida

oranges were made into frozen concentrated orange juice and blended with grapefruit juice in 1949-50. This was 51 percent of the Florida oranges that were processed and over 30 percent of the total Florida crop. A still larger tonnage of Florida oranges is expected to go into frozen concentrates in 1950-51."

Grapefruit—"Movement of the larger 1950-51 crop poses a difficult marketing problem. Even with some increase in fresh sales, the tonnage available for processing will be substantially larger than the amount processed from the 1949-50 crop. Nearly 17 million boxes or 46 percent of the 1949-50 crop went to fresh sales, and over 19 million boxes or 53 percent were processed. This includes nearly 1.9 million boxes used for frozen concentrates. The entire 1950-51 crop probably cannot be utilized except at prices much lower than in 1949-50. Nevertheless, a substantial increase in canned and frozen grapefruit products seems likely in 1950-51."

Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut

The following report shows the quantities of bulk sauerkraut of the 1949 crop (in 45-gallon barrels) in canners' hands as of August 1, 1950. Comparative figures for the same date in 1949 are given. The report was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950
	(in 45-gallon barrels)	
Northeast.....	90,909	84,094
Midwest.....	76,332	31,892
South.....	8,704	21,244
West.....	3,520	4,901
U. S. Total.....	179,555	142,221

1950 Alaska Salmon Pack

The 1950 season pack of Alaskan canned salmon was 3,235,828 standard cases, according to preliminary statistics issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This is the smallest pack of canned salmon since 1921.

District	Final 1949	Final 1950
	(cases—basis 48/lb. 1's)	
Western Alaska.....	588,550	622,608
Central Alaska.....	1,275,323	1,425,389
Southeastern Alaska.....	2,511,274	1,187,741
Total.....	4,375,147	3,235,828
Species		
King.....	40,076	54,241
Red.....	963,656	1,133,163
Pink.....	2,673,601	1,088,577
Chum.....	499,866	764,754
Coho.....	188,048	195,093
Total.....	4,375,147	3,235,828

USES Farm Labor Group*(Concluded from page 309)*

of the Special Farm Labor Committee recommending creation of such a group.

The minutes and recommendations of the defense planning meeting of the Special Farm Labor Committee, held on September 26-27, were mailed this week to all members of the committee and to other interested users of farm labor who have been associated with the National Farm Labor Conference. A review of the meeting and recommendations was published in the **INFORMATION LETTER** of September 30. The full text of the minutes and recommendations may be obtained on request from N.C.A.

Fertilizers in Plant Nutrition*(Concluded from page 309)*

nutritive value, of crops grown for animals and humans. Programs of these meetings are prepared by a special committee, after consultation with research workers in universities and industry throughout the country, and appearance on the program is by invitation of the committee. The value of this particular division of the American Society of Agronomy is that it brings together the results of highly specialized research in different fields in an effort to interpret those results and their effects on plants used for animal and human foods.

The consensus of this particular discussion seemed to be that the use of organic fertilizers alone does not necessarily produce crops of higher nutritive value for animals and man than chemical fertilizers alone. In fact, most of the evidence and data presented seemed to show quite clearly that these chemical fertilizers, in addition to organic matter, definitely improved yields, quality, and certain nutritive values of crops used for human foods. Certain data also seemed to indicate that mineral fertilizers definitely improved the mineral content of those foods which are used as dietary supplements in nutrition.

Appearing on the program with Dr. Mahoney were Doctors C. S. Brandt and K. C. Beeson of the USDA Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. Richard Bradfield of Cornell University, Dr. F. E. Bear of Rutgers University, Dr. L. D. Baver from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, and Dr. George Searseth of the American Farm Research Association.

PERSONNEL**Bachelder Quits Presidency Of Ladoga Canning Company**

Harold K. Bachelder has disposed of his financial interest and has resigned as president of the Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, but is continuing with the firm as vice president and in an advisory capacity.

The end of this year will complete 30 years in which Mr. Bachelder has served as an officer of the Ladoga firm. In that time, he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the National Canners Association and the Indiana Canners Association. He has served on numerous N.C.A. committees, having been a member of the Legislative Committee continuously since 1937. He has been a member of the Administrative Council and the Finance Committee since 1943.

Mr. Bachelder has not decided what he will do at the end of this year, when his present term as vice president of Ladoga is scheduled to terminate.

California Fish Canners Assn.

The California Fish Canners Association, Inc., recently elected the following officers:

President—James B. Lane, Westgate-Sun Harbor Company, San Diego; vice president—Montgomery Phister, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island; secretary-treasurer—C. Frank Reynolds, San Diego; and executive vice president and general manager—Roy H. Beaton, Terminal Island (reelected).

National Pickle Packers Assn.

All officers of the National Pickle Packers Association were reelected at the association's annual meeting recently. They are:

President—Leon S. Glaser, of Glaser, Crandell Co., Chicago; vice president—James M. Irwin, The H. W. Madison Co., Cleveland; treasurer—Earl G. Von Holten, J. G. Von Holten & Son, Milwaukee; and secretary—Edward T. Miller, Oak Park, Ill.

Manufacturers Elect H. P. Taylor

Henry P. Taylor of Walkerton, Va., 1950 President of the N.C.A., has been elected to a two-year term on the board of directors of the Virginia Manufacturers Association.

Florida Canners Association

The Florida Canners Association elected the following officers recently at the association's annual meeting:

President—J. Logan Bloodworth, Cherokee Products Co., Fort Pierce; first vice president—Marvin Walker, Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative, Lake Wales; second vice president—H. R. Cloud, Minute Maid Corp., Plymouth; treasurer—Ralph Miller, Plymouth Citrus Growers Products Cooperative, Plymouth; and executive secretary—C. C. Rathbun, Tampa (reelected).

Canners League of Florida

The Canners League of Florida elected the following officers recently at the League's annual meeting:

President—R. C. Lewis, Bordo Products Co., Winter Haven; vice presidents—Garland C. Norris, Garland C. Norris, Inc., Lakeland (reelected); H. R. Cloud, Minute Maid Corp., Plymouth; and Homer E. Hooks, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City; treasurer—Charles McCartney, Stokely Foods, Inc., Tampa (reelected); and secretary-manager—E. R. Lancashire, Lakeland (reelected).

SUPPLIES**Shipments of Metal Closures**

August shipments of commercial metal and plastic caps were 11 percent above July and 67 percent above August, 1949, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. August shipments totaled 1,537,624 units as compared with 1,205,282 units in July and 920,737 units in August of last year.

Excess Profits Tax*(Concluded from page 309)*

mediately by Senate Finance Committee hearings so that Senate floor consideration of excess profits legislation can start promptly after House passage of the Ways and Means Committee's bill.

The unlikelihood of maintaining such a tight schedule has been pointed out, however, in consideration of the shortness of time and a growing trend in opposition to passage of any excess profits legislation.

TAXES

Regulation on Certificates for Five-Year Amortization

Following is the full text of the regulation governing the issuance of "Necessity Certificates" under Section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the amortization of emergency facilities.

The regulation was issued by the National Security Resources Board and was published in the Federal Register of October 28.

TITLE 32A

NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Security Resources Board

PART 600—ISSUANCE OF NECESSITY CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 124A OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

The following regulation is hereby prescribed by the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, with the approval of the President, pursuant to the authority contained in Executive Order 10172, dated October 12, 1950.

Sec.

600.1 Definitions.

600.2 Criteria for determination of necessity and of portion attributable to defense purposes.

600.3 Procedures and responsibilities.

600.4 Exercise of powers of certifying authority.

600.5 Amendment of this part.

Authority: §§ 600.1 to 600.5 issued under sec. 124A, as added by sec. 216, Pub. Law 814, 81st Cong., E. O. 10172, Oct. 12, 1950, 15 F. R. 6929.

§ 600.1 *Definitions.* As used throughout this part:

(a) "Emergency facility" means any facility, land, building, machinery or equipment, or any part thereof, the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, or acquisition of which was completed after December 31, 1949, and with respect to which a Necessity Certificate has been made.

(b) "Emergency period" means the period beginning January 1, 1950, and ending on the date on which the President proclaims that the utilization of a substantial portion of the emergency facilities with respect to which Necessity Certificates have been made is no longer required in the interest of national defense.

(c) "Certifying authority" means the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board or his duly authorized representative.

(d) "Necessity Certificate" means a certificate made pursuant to section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code, certifying that the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, or acquisition of the facilities referred to in the certificate is necessary in whole or in part in the interest of national defense during the emergency period, and certifying the portion thereof attributable to defense purposes.

(e) "Materials" means raw materials, articles, commodities, products, supplies and components.

(f) "Taxpayer" means a person as defined in section 3797 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

§ 600.2 *Criteria for determination of necessity and of portion attributable to defense purposes.* Determination will be made as to whether the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, or acquisition of the facility (in whole or in part) is necessary in the interest of national defense during the emergency period and what portion of the facility is attributable to defense purposes.

(a) *Materials or services required for national defense.* In making such determination, consideration will be given to whether the material or service to be produced with the proposed emergency facility is required in whole or in part in the interest of national defense during the emergency period. A material or service may be found to be so required if it is directly required for the Armed Services of the United States or auxiliary personnel, for civil defense, for the Atomic Energy Commission, or for any operations or activities in connection with the Mutual Defense Assistance Act; or if it is in the nature of materials or services necessary for the production of materials or services directly required in the interest of national defense during the emergency period; or if it is in the nature of materials or services necessary for the operation of the national defense program; or if it is otherwise necessary in the interest of national defense.

(b) *Shortage of facilities for the production of materials or services required for national defense.* In making such determination, consideration will be given to whether at the time of the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation or acquisition of the facility, there is an existing or prospective shortage of facilities for the production of the materials or services which are to be produced by the facility sought to be certified. In such determination, consideration will be given to an over-all shortage, the necessity for and adequacy of facilities or materials or services for a particular region, the necessity for stand-by capacity, and other factors contributing to or threatening a shortage of facilities for producing such materials or services.

(c) *Economic usefulness of the facility.* In determining the portion of the facility attributable to defense purposes, consideration will be given to the probable economic usefulness of the facility for other than defense purposes after five years.

(d) *Acquired facilities, replacements, and land.* (1) Acquired facilities previously constituting the productive assets of a going concern and second-hand facilities, will not be certified unless: (i) Clear prospect of a substantial increase in the usefulness of such facilities for national defense exists and such increase cannot be obtained by other practical means; or (ii) substantial loss of usefulness for national defense would probably result in the absence of such acquisition.

(2) Replacements will not be certified if they would have been made, at or about the time made, regardless of the emergency.

(3) Land will not be certified unless its acquisition is directly related to the production, storage, transportation or protection of supplies necessary in the interest of the national defense.

(e) *Other considerations.* In making such determination, guidance to the maximum extent will be obtained from the following additional considerations: (1) assurance of fair opportunity for participation by small business; (2) the promotion of competitive enterprise; (3) the competence, performance record, if any, and other factors bearing upon the ability of the applicant to manage effectively the proposed expanded facilities; (4) location of the facility with due regard to military security; (5) the availability of manpower, housing, community facilities, transportation, and other elements of production; and (6) methods of financing.

§ 600.3 *Procedures and responsibilities.*—(a) *Application form.* Formal application filed after the effective date of this part shall conform to the standard form prescribed by the certifying authority, and shall be executed in the manner and by the person prescribed by the form. The standard form of application for a Necessity Certificate with accompanying instructions may be obtained from the National Security Resources Board, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Department of Commerce or any of its field offices.

(b) *Filing of applications.* All applications for Necessity Certificates filed under the terms of this part shall be filed with the National Security Resources Board in Washington, D. C., and shall be deemed to be filed when received at that Board. If the application or its filing would involve the disclosure of information which has a security classification, the applicant should check with the appropriate government agency with whom the applicant has classified contract relations for instruction or arrangements concerning the handling of such documents or data prior to the filing of such application with the National Security Resources Board.

(c) *Time of filing application.* (1) Applications for Necessity Certificates for facilities upon which construction,

reconstruction, erection or installation is begun, or which are acquired, after September 23, 1950, must be filed within six (6) months after the beginning of construction, reconstruction, erection or installation, or the date of acquisition of such facilities.

(2) Applications for Necessity Certificates for facilities upon which construction, reconstruction, erection or installation was begun or which were acquired on or before September 23, 1950, must be filed on or before March 23, 1951.

(d) *Modification of filing requirements.* The time and place for filing applications for Necessity Certificates may be changed by the certifying authority. Such change shall be effective upon publication in the *Federal Register*.

(e) *Referral of application.* Each application, after acknowledgment, will be referred to that agency or officer of the Government according to its respective assigned responsibilities pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950.

(f) *Responsibilities of agencies and officers other than certifying authority.* Delegate agencies and officers shall be responsible for making a report and recommendation for specific action to the certifying authority regarding each application. Such report and recommendation shall be based upon a thorough examination and investigation conducted by the delegate agency or officer or by other competent government agencies or officers.

(g) *Action by the certifying authority.* After consideration of relevant factors, including but not limited to the report and recommendation of the delegate agencies and officers, the certifying authority will make the appropriate decision regarding the application.

(h) *Necessity Certificate.* Upon issuance of a Necessity Certificate, it will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and will constitute conclusive evidence of certification by the certifying authority that the facilities therein described are necessary in the interest of national defense to the extent certified. The certifying authority will not certify the accuracy of the cost of any facility or of any date relative to the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation or acquisition thereof. It will be incumbent upon taxpayers electing to take the amortization deduction to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the identities of the facilities, the costs thereof and the dates relative thereto.

(i) *Further description after certification.* Where after the completion of a construction, reconstruction, erection, installation or acquisition of an emergency facility, the taxpayer finds that the description or cost of any facility appearing in the Necessity Certificate materially varies from the actual description or cost of the fa-

cility, a statement may be filed by the taxpayer with the certifying authority setting forth the correct description or cost of the emergency facility actually constructed, reconstructed, erected, installed or acquired. A copy of the statement will be forwarded by the certifying authority to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, provided the description or cost in the opinion of the certifying authority is within the scope of the original certification, and when so forwarded, the statement will have the effect of an amendment of the original certificate.

(j) *Cancellation or amendment of Necessity Certificate.* The certifying authority may (1) cancel any Necessity Certificate where it has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or has been issued through error or inadvertence, or (2) amend any Necessity Certificate for sufficient cause shown.

§ 600.4 *Exercise of powers of certifying authority.* Any actions taken in exercise of the powers and authority vested in the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board by E. O. 10172, October 12, 1950 (15 F. R. 6929) may be taken in the name of the National Security Resources Board, countersigned or attested by the Chairman's authorized representative.

§ 600.5 *Amendment of this part.* This part may be amended by the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board with the approval of the President.

W. STUART SYMINGTON,
Chairman, National Security
Resources Board.

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER,
Secretary, National Security
Resources Board.

Approved:
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
The White House.

Invitations for Bids

★ Quartermaster Purchasing Office—1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

BEANS WITHOUT PORK—quantities in No. 2½ cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 6 (QM-11-009-51-966).

CORNED BEEF—quantities in 6-lb. 10-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 7 (QM-11-009-51-1014).

BEANS WITH PORK and tomato sauce—quantities in No. 2½ cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 7 (QM-11-009-51-1038).

GREEN AND WAX BEANS—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 8 (QM-11-009-51-999 and -1000).

FRUIT JELLIES—quantities in No. 10 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 8 (QM-11-009-51-1064).

MINCHEAT—quantities in No. 10 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 8 (QM-11-009-51-1066).

LUNCHEON MEAT—quantities in 6-lb. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 9 (QM-11-009-51-1018).

KADOTA FIGS—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2½ cans. Bids due in Oakland by Nov. 10 (QM-04-493-51-168 and -169).

LIMA BEANS—quantities in No. 10 or No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 10 (QM-11-009-51-990).

PEAS—quantities in No. 10 No. 2 or 303 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 14 (QM-11-009-51-989).

VIENNA SAUSAGE—quantities in 24-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 14 (QM-11-009-51-1016).

PINEAPPLE AND JUICE—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2 and No. 3 cyl. cans. Bids due in Oakland by Nov. 14 (QM-04-493-51-154, -155, -156, -158, and -159).

SAUSAGE PATTIES—quantities in 300 x 409 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 16 (QM-11-009-51-1017).

CHILI CON CARNE without beans—quantities in 6-lb. 12-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 16 (QM-11-009-51-1019).

TOMATO JUICE—quantities in 46-oz. and No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 6 (QM-11-009-51-985 and -988).

CHILI SAUCE—quantities in 12-oz. bottles. Bids due in Oakland by Nov. 8 (QM-04-493-51-139).

GRAPE JUICE—quantities in one-quart bottles. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 7 (QM-11-009-51-876).

GREEN AND WAX BEANS—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 7 (QM-11-009-51-994 and -995).

APPLESAUCE—quantities in No. 10 and No. 2 cans. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 9 (QM-11-009-51-987).

CHILI SAUCE—quantities in 12-oz. bottles. Bids due in Chicago by Nov. 20 (QM-11-009-51-967).

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PINEAPPLE—quantities of water-pack in No. 2 or No. 2½ cans and of syrup-pack in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 7 (S-116).

APRICOTS—quantities of water-pack in No. 2 or No. 2½ cans and of syrup-pack in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 9 (S-120).

ASPARAGUS—quantities in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 13 (S-125).

TOMATOES—quantities in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 14 (S-127).

TOMATO PULP OR PUREE—quantities in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 14 (S-127).

CHILI SAUCE—quantities in 12- to 14-oz. bottles. Bids due by Nov. 14 (S-127).

PEARS—quantities of water-pack in No. 2 or No. 2½ cans and of syrup-pack in No. 10, No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due by Nov. 16 (S-132).

Change in Army Buying

The Office of the Quartermaster General has modified its procurement policy on canned foods and now will accept bids on carload lots on an f.o.b. factory basis or f.o.b. point of destination basis. Awards will be made on the basis of lowest cost to the government.

Bids for 1949-pack canned corn will be considered by the Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office.

DEATH

Carl N. Lovegren

Carl N. Lovegren, president of the United States Products Corporation, Ltd., known to the entire canning industry through his outstanding service as head of the Canned Food Pricing Section of the Office of Price Administration, died suddenly November 1 from a heart attack while driving in his car just one block from his home in San Jose, Calif. Mr. Lovegren, who was 56, was returning from San Francisco at the time. His car was seen to slow, stop at the curb, and when bystanders reached him death had occurred. Hundreds of industry and other friends, among them representatives of the National Canners Association, attended the funeral in San Jose November 4. Survivors are the widow, a son and a daughter.

Commenting on his wartime service, Geoffrey Baker, his chief in OPA, made this comment in Washington:

"I was greatly shocked to learn of the sudden passing of Carl Lovegren. I know from first-hand observation that he rendered invaluable service to the public, the government, and the canning industry during World War II, and that his place will be most difficult to fill. I am sure his many friends and associates in business and in emergency governmental work will share my feeling of loss."

Mr. Lovegren started in the food business with Swift & Company in 1908, joining Libby, McNeill & Libby at Chicago four years later. In 1914 he was transferred to California and remained with Libby there until 1919 when he became associated with Hunt Brothers Packing Co. He was president of Hunt Brothers when he retired from that firm to take over his wartime assignment with OPA in Washington in 1943. Following his term of service for the government, Mr. Lovegren returned to California and acquired ownership of United States Products Corporation which he operated until his death.

Recognized by the canning industry as an outstanding executive, Mr. Lovegren had an established reputation for his knowledge of general canning plant operations and cost accounting.

Active in the affairs of both the Canners League of California and the National Canners Association, Mr. Lovegren had served as president of the Canners League and held many important posts on N.C.A. committees during continuous service dating back

to 1931. He had given six years service as a member of the Board of Directors and at the time of his death was a member of the Administrative Council and of the Finance and Procurement Committees.

PUBLICITY

N.C.A. Lab Pictured

Scenes in the new Washington headquarters laboratory of the National Canners Association are being featured in the current food industry advertising copy of the Taylor Instrument Companies. The illustrations include a view of the entrance, two in the pilot plant, and one in the thermal engineering laboratory. The introductory copy includes the statement:

"The new National Canners Association Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C., enables them to render greater service to the Canning Industry than ever before. Their facilities, equipment, and know-how establish the last word in fruit and vegetable growing and processing techniques. Their goals are better products and lower costs."

Woman's Home Companion

A feature article in the November issue of *Woman's Home Companion* calls for the use of a variety of canned fruits—peaches, plums, pineapple, pears, red or Bing cherries, or apricots—in making tarts.

"The Heart of a Tartlet," the article is headed, "is luscious brightly glazed fruit nestled in flaky tart shells." A color photograph shows tarts made from the canned fruits. The article covers a page and a half.

The author, Ann Satter, says that the canned fruits in various styles of pack can be used.

A second article, "Tuna Feast," by Helen Flynn, is subtitled, "With cans of tuna on the shelf, your dinner almost cooks itself!" This feature includes five tuna recipes.

MEETING

Utah Canners Association

The 39th annual convention of the Utah Canners Association will be held in Salt Lake City, with headquarters at the Hotel Utah, March 7-8, 1951, it is announced by Harvey F. Cahill, secretary.

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